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is you need anything in this line get our price before placing order.

We are doing the  
largest business  
in Tidewater Vir-  
ginia. The latest  
improved ma-  
chinery with  
which our plant  
is equipped en-



ables us to turn  
out the highest  
class work at  
most reasonable  
prices. We pay  
freight and give  
personal atten-  
tion to placing  
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We respectfully invite you to call and inspect our large stock of finished  
work in Norfolk. If unable to call write us for catalogue.

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NORFOLK, VA.

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Lowest Net  
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Prices  
Easiest  
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Saving of  
\$100 to  
\$200 —  
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tory Direct.

P. A. STARCK, Pres.

## FAMOUS STARCK PIANOS

Sent Anywhere in the United States on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

WE WILL SEND to any part of the United States a beautiful STARCK PIANO,  
with handsome silk velvet seat, polished revolving top stool, with brass feet  
and glass bells. Starck's Complete Piano Instruction, all fully warranted for 30  
years, on 30 Days' Free Trial right in your own home, without asking any money in  
advance, and if you do not find it the handsomest, sweetest-sounding and highest grade  
Piano you have ever seen or heard, and if it is not entirely satisfactory and acceptable  
to yourself and fully equal to the most famous and highest-priced piano made in all  
important features, then it may be returned to us, in which event we will stand the  
freight charges both ways. We trust you to be "both judge and jury," hence you are  
to be pleased or there will be no sale, and the trial will not cost you a penny.  
Isn't that fair? Your banker or any commercial agency will tell you we are  
able as well as willing to make good on our guarantee and all our promises and agree-  
ments, hence you are safe in accepting our proposition.

Send for Our Special Advertising Offer to First Buyers in New Localities  
and Save All Unnecessary Selling Expenses and Profits.

We will make it easy for you to deal with us, no matter where you are located. We will  
arrange VERY EASY TERMS to suit your needs. Send for Our Beautiful Catalog Today.  
STARCK PIANOS are Warranted for 25 Years, but They LAST A LIFETIME

STARCK 88-NOTE SOLOIST  
PLAYERS make pianists  
of us all. Send for Special Player Piano  
Catalogue if interested.

Write us today. Our beautiful literature will interest you. Mention this paper.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO., Manufacturers  
Executive Offices and Warehouses, 210-212 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. Dept.

SCHEDULE NORFOLK-MATHEWS-GLOUCESTER ROUTE.  
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

Effective Thursday MAY 23rd, Steamer MOBJACK will perform service  
on the Norfolk-Matthews-Glooucester route as follows:

	Monday Wednesday and Friday.	Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
Lv. Norfolk (O. D. Wharf).....	6:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Lv. Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:45 a. m.	6:45 a. m.
Lv. Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Lv. Old Point (Government Wharf).....	8:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Lv. Philpot's Wharf, East River.....	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Lv. Williams' Wharf, East River.....	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Lv. Hicks' Wharf, East River.....	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Lv. Diggs' Wharf, East River.....	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Lv. Roane's Wharf, West River.....	12:00 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
Lv. Bailey's Wharf, West River.....	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
Lv. Hockley, West River.....	12:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
Lv. Astors Wharf, North River.....	12:45 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
Lv. Dixondale, North River.....	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Lv. Severn Wharf, Severn River.....	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Lv. Old Point (Government Wharf).....	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Lv. Norfolk (O. D. Pier No. 1).....	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Ar. Portsmouth (North St. Wharf).....	6:15 p. m.	6:15 p. m.

JAMES RIVER  
Night Line

Every Evening between Norfolk and Richmond,

STEAMERS BERKLEY and BRANDON

Yare First-Class \$2.00 each way, including Berth  
in Stateroom. Second-Class including Berth \$1.50

Leave Norfolk 7:00 P. M. Daily, including Sunday.  
Leave Richmond 7:00 P. M.

## MAIN LINE

FROM NORFOLK

Leave 7 P. M., Sunday Excepted

Arrive in New York 3:30 P. M., following afternoon.

Leave New York 3:00 P. M. (Sunday excepted).

Arrive in Norfolk 10:30 A. M. following morning.

FARE—First-class, one way, \$5.00, meals and stateroom, berth included,  
round trip, limit thirty days, \$14.00.

TICKETS and STATEROOMS at ticket office, 153 Main Street, Opposite  
Atlantic Hotel, or at Company's office, on the wharf, Norfolk, Va.  
All schedules subject to change without notice.

R. E. FALEEN,  
Assistant General Manager.DAY MAY BE NEAR WHEN  
WILL BE NO PUNISHING TO DEATH

The Religious Herald this week  
prints the following timely editorial,  
which is from the pen of Dr. R. H.  
Fitt, the editor:

On Putting to Death.  
The recent discussions in the news-  
papers and the preoccupation of the  
public mind with the noted offenders  
in the Carroll county tragedy and  
their impending doom, together with  
a somewhat wholesale conviction of  
the offenders of Rosenthal, the gam-  
bler, in New York city, to the extent  
of a number of other legal execu-  
tions in our own State and elec-  
tions in other States have set people to  
thinking and inquiring concerning the  
whole question of capital punishment.  
Indeed, the yet larger subject of puni-  
tive justice in general is one that  
ought to be sympathetically and in-  
telligently studied by all good citizens.

That some element of vindictive-  
ness of vengeance lies at the root of  
all punitive justice there can be little  
question. In unorganized society the  
individual avenged his own wrongs or  
else some near kinsman undertook the  
task. As society developed and the  
State emerged, government laid its  
restraining hand upon the avenger  
and undertook itself the task of puni-  
ishment. Perhaps the philosophy of  
this is simple. The State undertakes  
this task before the State can better  
perform it. That, doubtless, is one  
ground for the transfer of this func-  
tion from the individual to organized  
society. Moreover, the personal wrong  
is seen to be a wrong against society  
as well. Indeed, in the larger view,  
the chief injury is done to organized  
society. This would seem to be the  
A, B, C of the matter. It is worth  
while to note, in passing, that puni-  
tive justice begins with the notion of  
vengeance. The avenger, however, is  
of it. There is also the element of  
reparation. In some way, if possible,  
the wrongdoer must pay his debt to  
society. He is no longer a freeman,  
but by his own wrong act has en-  
tered into servitude to the society  
which he has damaged. Yet another  
consideration which enters into puni-  
tive justice is the security of the  
society. Hence the wrongdoer is  
in many instances segregated from the  
public, confined within a given space,  
deprived of freedom of personal move-  
ment and contact, shut out from all  
ordinary pursuits of life, that his bad  
example may not spread itself like  
an immoral contagion. Yet another  
element that enters into the matter  
of punitive justice is its deterrent  
effect upon others. The theory is that  
if the wrongdoer is promptly and se-  
verely punished for his misdeeds,  
then the man who is tempted to do  
wrong will often be deterred by the  
apprehension of a like fate.

In modern times the stress has been  
laid upon yet another feature of puni-  
tive justice, namely, the reformatory  
element. Those who insist upon this,  
maintain that if by the segregation of  
the criminal from humane treatment  
of him, by seeking to show him the  
wrongness of his course, he can be  
made worthy of restoration to society,  
this will be the best possible disposi-  
tion to make of him.

Now, in view of this rough-and-  
ready analysis of the notion of puni-  
tive justice, does the taking of life by  
State in cases of extreme wrong-  
doing better meet the necessities of  
society and better accomplish the pur-  
poses of punitive justice than any  
other form of punishment adminis-

tered by the State?

Those who believe in the penalty of  
death as a punishment for certain  
forms of crime have at any rate the  
argument that they are justified. In-  
deed, the idea of capital punishment seems, as  
someone has said, "a part of the  
primitive concepts of the race." Yet  
the first murderer, Cain, was not ex-  
ecuted for his crime; but a mark was  
set upon him to guarantee his safety.  
The first divine word in favor of the  
death penalty is found in the sixth  
verse of the ninth chapter of Genesis:  
"Whoever shall shed man's blood,  
his blood shall be shed." Among the  
Jews capital punishment was a fea-  
ture of their criminal code and was  
prescribed for many offenses, such as  
murder, wilful assault upon parents,  
cursing a man's father or mother, man  
stealing, etc. The ancient Greeks also  
had the death penalty, administered in  
the case of freemen by poison; crim-  
inals of low social grade were beaten  
to death with cudgels. Among the  
Romans there was a variety of meth-  
ods of inflicting death, among them  
the crucifixion. In England, during the  
reign of George the Third, Blackstone  
wrote:

"It is a melancholy truth that among  
the variety of actions which are daily  
liable to commit, no less than one hun-  
dred and sixty have been declared by  
act of Parliament to be felonious with-  
out benefit of clergy; or, in other  
words, to be worthy of instant death."

We can hardly believe the records.  
The English law in the reign of George  
the Third "provided that a person con-  
victed of treason or of murder should be  
drawn or dragged to the place of exe-  
cution; that in case of high treason,  
affecting the king's person or govern-  
ment, the person convicted should be  
beheaded, and his body divided into four  
quarters." On the ground that these  
dreadful penalties would prevent  
crime, executions were almost in-  
variably public and vast throngs at-  
tended them.

Great changes have taken place in  
public opinion concerning the whole  
subject. The number of offenses puni-  
shable by death has been steadily di-  
minishing. It would seem to be true  
that the makers of the law discovered  
that the extreme severity of punish-  
ment did not produce the desired  
effects. On this ground in part we  
must account for the fact that the  
whole tendency has been toward the  
reduction of capital offenses and to-  
ward the private execution of the  
death sentence.

The conflict between the advocates  
and the opponents of the death penalty  
still goes on. At the present time most  
governments of the earth have abo-  
lished the death penalty. It has been abo-  
lished in Italy, Holland, Belgium, Portugal,  
Rumania and most of the Cantons of  
Switzerland. It has also been abo-  
lished in Michigan, Rhode Island,  
Wisconsin, Iowa and Maine. Colorado  
abolished it in 1897, but as a result  
of a lynching outbreak in 1900, it  
was restored in 1901. In Russia death  
sentences are pronounced only in cases  
of insubordination. It has fallen into  
practical disuse in Finland and Prussia.

These facts, gathered from various  
sources, may be of interest to readers  
of the Herald. Later on we hope to  
make some attempt to comment upon  
them and to interpret them.

MARK TWAIN A POOR SPECIMEN  
AND POET LONGFELLOW, TOO

Here are some of the opinions,  
literary and otherwise, of Frank  
Harris, English editor and Shake-  
sperean critic:

Emerson is one of the six great  
writers of English literature. He  
is the only "crowned king of  
American letters."

Mark Twain is one of the poor-  
est specimens of the man of let-  
ters to be found anywhere.

Longfellow goes along with  
Mark Twain.

Kipling is a genius who really  
stopped his output at fourteen.  
He has done nothing worthy in  
his late work.

George Bernard Shaw is an  
able man and a brilliant minis-  
ter within my recollection.

Arnold Bennett is an able man  
enough, but how could any man  
attempt to describe New York  
after a four days' visit? For the  
rest, he is making \$10,000 a year.

I have been a lawyer in Amer-  
ica, a journalist in England and a  
hotel keeper in France. These are  
the lowest stages of existence pos-  
sible in those three countries.

"I have been a lawyer in America,  
a journalist in England and a hotel  
keeper in France. Those are the low-  
est stages of existence possible, re-  
spectively, in the three countries  
named."

That's the way Frank Harris, the  
English editor and Shakespearean  
critic, introduced himself to inter-  
viewers yesterday, with a smile which  
indicated that he had rather enjoyed  
the experience.

Mr. Harris has come over here to  
give lectures on Shakespeare and  
other subjects. He arrived Monday  
at the George Washington. He is under  
the management of Arnold Daly, the  
actor, who himself holds a few rec-  
ords.

The interview was in Mr. Daly's  
apartment, 471 Park Avenue. As he  
came straight from London it may  
be noted that Mr. Harris wore a sack  
coat and trousers of mixed gray, a  
waistcoat of dark green, a blue and  
white polka dot butterfly tie and tan  
shoes with half cloth uppers.

Mr. Daly, who assisted at the in-  
terview, wore padamas (not silk), a  
dressing gown and bathroom slippers.

Praise for Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Harris is a short, stocky man  
with a heavy dark moustache. His  
voice is deep and powerful, and es-  
pecially so when he talks about  
Shakespeare. For it is as a Shake-  
sperean critic that Mr. Harris is best  
known.

He has been editor of the Saturday  
Review, of the Fortnightly Review  
and of Vanity Fair; he has written  
novels like "The Bomb" and "The  
Modern Idyll" and short stories like  
"Monte" but of these will say little  
when he can talk about Shakespeare  
and his book, "The Man Shake-  
spere," which created a furor two  
years ago.

"It was I," he said, "who showed  
to the English people Shakespeare  
the man. The English would have  
him going to the great poet, and his  
days in Stratford, a fat, easy-going  
citizen. They would have sent this  
man who was shrieking with Timon  
and ranting with Lear into contented  
retirement."

"I showed them that he went to  
Stratford a broken man, with the  
most passionate love story in the  
world."

How Mr. Harris proved this is an-  
other story, but his theory that Shake-  
spere's real love was Mary Fitton of  
Stratford is a new one.

Elizabeth Court brought on a con-  
troversy with Bernard Shaw. Shaw  
wrote a play called "The Dark Lady of  
the Sonnet," and Harris promptly ac-  
cused Shaw of plagiarizing the play.  
The battle was a hot one in literary  
circles.

But that does not prevent Mr. Har-  
ris from saying that Shaw is the best  
journalist in England today, and he  
added:

"Shaw is an able man in office today  
or in my recollection. Cheek, blunt  
and to the point. He has brought in  
of the moment is all that put Balfour  
or Lloyd-George or Minister Churchill  
in the cabinet. On the other hand, a  
journalist like Shaw must write  
against the best mind of the age, and  
journalism is the worst paid profes-  
sion in the world."

From journalism to literature Mr.  
Harris skipped easily.

Mark Twain Poor Specimen.

"Six Emerson," he said, "is one of  
the six great writers of English—the  
only crowned king of literature. He  
is the only 'crowned king of litera-  
ture.'"

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sion in the world."

ATTACK ON GIRL  
REMAINS A MYSTERY

RICHMOND, VA.—Special.  
Pleading guilty, through his  
counsel, to the charge, and ap-  
pearing willing to launch the case  
up, Henry Allen, a married man,  
paid a fine of \$20 and costs in  
Police Court Thursday morning for  
publicly attacking a young woman  
who had been invited to a party  
name to the police, at Ninth and  
Broad Streets last night. At-  
torney Loveston represented Allen.  
Upon the instant the case was  
called Mr. Loveston hurried up  
to the bar and exclaimed, "We  
plead guilty."

The young woman in the case  
was not present in court. Justice  
Crutchfield was not disposed to go  
into the case without the young  
woman, but finally decided to ac-  
cept the plea of guilt. A fine of  
\$20 was imposed on Allen.

"We are satisfied," Attorney  
Loveston said.

Detective Sergeant John F.  
Wiley testified that he and De-  
tectives Gordon P. Smith and  
Charles F. Atkinson were stand-  
ing in front of the Richmond  
Hotel about 11 o'clock, when a  
pedestrian hurried up to them  
and explained that a white man  
was attacking a young woman on  
Broad Street. When the officers  
reached the scene Allen had hold  
of the young woman's throat with  
both hands, while she flourished  
a knife in his right hand. Accord-  
ing to Detective Wiley, the man was  
threatening to cut her "d—  
throat."

Before the officers  
forced the man to release his  
hold upon the girl he seized a  
feather muf that was about her  
neck and tore it.

The girl, together with a wo-  
man companion, ran from the spot  
northward along Ninth Street and  
were pursued by Detective Atkin-  
son. They hurried into 84½  
East Leigh Street, where they  
followed by the detective, they ad-  
mitted they lived, but, when  
questioned by Atkinson, refused to  
give their names. Allen's victim is  
about nineteen years old, and is  
said to be pretty. A handbag,  
which she dropped in her flight,  
bore the name "Nell." This was  
recovered by one of the officers  
and returned to her. The girl  
would assign no reason for Allen's  
conduct, nor would she prefer a  
charge.

According to the police, the girl  
had attended the performance at  
the Bijou Theater. Allen, it ap-  
pears, waited outside for her,  
and, when she emerged, he fol-  
lowed her to Ninth and Broad, where  
he stopped her. She turned and  
was on the eve of leaving Allen,  
when he clutched her first by the  
waist and afterwards by the  
throat. The screams of the girl  
attracted the attention of others,  
who hurried up. Would-be res-  
cuers kept a safe distance, how-  
ever, as Allen brandishing the  
knife in the air and daring any-  
one to come within reach of him.  
It was at this juncture that a  
thoughtful bystander remembered  
having seen officers at Ninth and  
Grace Streets, and went in quest  
of them.

The police have no information  
as to what led Allen to make the  
attack on the young woman.

Allen, after his arrest last night,  
was hustled into the police patrol  
car taken to the First Station,  
where he was locked up for the  
night. He had been drinking. His  
counsel argued in extenuation  
before Justice Crutchfield today.

Detective Wiley, in reply to a  
question from a lawyer, said that  
the accused was "very much" un-  
der the influence of whiskey.

A charge of being drunk and dis-  
orderly was entered against him.  
Justice Crutchfield this morning  
was on the point of charging the  
charge to assault, when Allen pled  
guilty to the first charge.

Allen lives in Fulton. He is said  
to have three children. His wife,  
it is understood, is suing him for  
divorce.

The boarding house at which the  
young woman is staying is con-  
ducted by W. E. Bass.

A Rule That Worked Both Ways.

When he had carefully examined the  
shoes, the physician stated what  
for repairs the German cobbler handed  
them back, saying: "Them shoes ain't  
mendin' no more."

"Very well, Hans," said the doctor;  
"then, of course, I won't have anything  
done to 'em."

"Well, but I sharge you feety cens  
already 'ye."

"Vy, when I came to see you de udder  
day you sharged me free dollars der  
matter mit me."

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Special. The  
300 sailors and officers of the fourth  
division of the United States fleet will  
celebrate their Thanksgiving dinner here  
headed by Rear-Admiral F. C. Bill-  
ings, the Minnesota, the ships en-  
tering the Delta of the Mississippi today.  
They will remain here a week.

Our Most Crowded Street.

The supreme sensation of the East  
Side is the sensation of its astound-  
ing population. The most populous  
street in the world is in Manhattan.

—is a sight not to be forgotten. Com-  
pared to this, an up-town thorough-  
fare of crowded middle-class flats in  
the open country is an uninhabited  
desert. The architecture seemed to  
swarm humanity at every window and  
door. The roadways were often im-  
passable. The thought of the hidden  
interiors was terrifying. Indeed, the  
hidden interiors would not bear think-  
ing about. The fancy shunned them  
—a problem not to be settled by sud-  
den municipal edicts, but only by the  
efflux of generations. Confronted by  
this spectacle of sickly-faced immortal  
creatures, who lie closer than any  
other animals would be; who  
live picturesquely and appalling  
existences; who amuse themselves,  
who enrich themselves, who very of-  
ten lift themselves out of the swarm-  
ing masses and leave it forever, but  
whose daily experience in the warren  
is merely and simply horrible—con-  
fronted by this incomparable and  
overwhelming phantasmagoria (for  
such it seems), one is foolishly apt  
to protest, to inveigh, to accuse. The  
answer to futile animadversions was  
in my particular friend's query: "Well,  
what are you going to do about it?"

Arnold Bennett, in Harper's Magazine  
for November.

Brief Sketch of His Life.

William Waugh Smith was born at  
Warrenton, Va., March 12, 1845, be-  
ing a son of Professor Richard M.  
Smith. His mother's maiden name  
was Ellen Blackwell.

Mr. Smith enlisted in the Confed-  
erate army in 1862 and served until  
the close of the war. He was twice  
wounded in battle. After the hostil-  
ties ceased he went to Randolph-Macon  
College, Ashland, Va., where he took  
an A. B. degree in 1871. From 1871 to  
1878 he was associate principal and  
principal of Bethel Academy. From  
1878 to 1888 he was a professor at  
Randolph-Macon College, being

SANDS SMITH, Sr., Pres., J. P. NOTTI NGHAM, V.-Pres. and Cashier.  
THE BANK OF MATHEWS, Inc.

Paid Up Capital \$25,000

MATHEWS C. H., VA.

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Interest Allowed On Savings Accounts.

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Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

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CHESAPEAKE S. S. CO.

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CITY OF NORFOLK

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Daily, including Sunday.

Leave Norfolk 6:15 P. M., Old Point

Comfort 7:15 P. M., arriving Bal-  
timore at 7:00 A. M. the following morn-<